

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows. The claims are in the format as required by 35 C.F.R. § 1.121.

1. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving the command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size, streaming the data to the SATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the SATD;

wherein streaming the data to the SATD begins before all of the data is received by the first router.

2. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving the command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size, streaming the data to the SATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the SATD;

wherein streaming the data to the SATD comprises:

(a) determining if a preset size memory block is free;

(b) if the preset size memory block is free, requesting a data block from the first host, otherwise holding-off the first host;

(c) receiving the data block from the first host and storing the data block in a FIFO queue;

- (d) repeating (a)-(c) until an initial number of data blocks are received and stored in the FIFO queue;
- (e) forwarding the command and a first data block in the FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (f) receiving a request from the SATD for a next data block;
- (g) forwarding the next data block in the FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (h) repeating (f)-(g) until a trigger number of data blocks remain in the FIFO queue;
- (i) requesting an additional data block from the first host;
- (j) receiving the additional data block and storing it in the FIFO queue;
- (k) receiving a request from the SATD for the next data block and forwarding the next data block in the FIFO queue; and
- (l) repeating (i)-(k) until all the data has been transferred.

3. **(Original)** The method of Claim 2, wherein holding-off the first host comprises:  
placing the command in a command queue; and  
reissuing the command internally in the first router and responding to the command once the preset size memory block is free.

4. **(Original)** The method of Claim 2, wherein said requesting the data block from the first host comprises issuing a transfer ready signal.

5. **(Original)** The method of Claim 2, wherein the one or more memory buffers are 4 kilobyte buffers, the threshold size is 192 kilobytes, the preset size memory block is 64 kilobytes, the initial number of data blocks stored in the FIFO queue is three, and the trigger number of data blocks is one.

6. **(Original)** The method of Claim 2, wherein the data block size is equal to the preset size memory block.

7. **(Original)** The method of Claim 2, wherein the one or more memory buffers comprise at least two different sizes.

8. **(Original)** The method of Claim 2, further comprising initializing one or more memory modules as the one or more memory buffers and wherein the preset size memory block comprises at least one of the one or more memory buffers.

9. **(Original)** The method of Claim 8, further comprising creating a buffer queue having pointers to empty ones of the one or more memory buffers.

10. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 2, wherein the command is a write command.

11. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 2, wherein the network comprises a single host, which is the first host.

12. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 2, wherein the network comprises a plurality of routers including the first router.

13. **(Original)** The method of Claim 12, wherein at least one sequential access target device is communicatively connected to each of the plurality of routers.

14. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 2, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol.

15. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 2, wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

16. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 2, wherein said first router is a Fibre Channel-to-SCSI router, said network is a Fibre Channel network, said host is a Fibre Channel host and said SATD is a SCSI device.

17. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size, streaming the data from the SATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host;

wherein streaming of data from the SATD begins before all the data is received by the first router from the SATD.

18. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size, streaming the data from the SATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host;

wherein streaming the data comprises:

(a) determining if a threshold number of memory blocks are free;

- (b) if the threshold number of memory blocks are free, placing the threshold number of memory blocks in a buffer FIFO queue, otherwise holding-off the first host;
- (c) forwarding the command and a first memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (d) receiving a data block and a request for more free memory blocks from the SATD;
- (e) placing the data block in a data FIFO queue;
- (f) forwarding a next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (g) repeating (d)-(f) until a trigger number of memory blocks remain in the buffer FIFO queue;
- (h) forwarding a first data block in the data FIFO queue to the first host;
- (i) placing an additional memory block in the buffer FIFO queue and forwarding the next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (j) receiving a data block and a request for more free memory blocks from the SATD; and
- (k) repeating (h)-(j) until all the data has been transferred.

19. **(Original)** The method of Claim 18, wherein holding-off the first host comprises:  
placing the command in a command queue; and  
reissuing the command internally in the first router and responding to the command once the threshold number of memory blocks are free.

20. **(Original)** The method of Claim 18, wherein the one or more memory buffers are 4 kilobyte buffers, the threshold number of memory blocks is three, each memory block is a 64 kilobyte memory block, and the trigger number of memory blocks is one.

21. **(Original)** The method of Claim 18, wherein the data block size is equal to the memory block size.

22. **(Original)** The method of Claim 18, further comprising the step of initializing one or more memory modules as the one or more memory buffers and wherein each memory block comprises at least one of the one or more memory buffers.

23. **(Original)** The method of Claim 22, further comprising creating a buffer queue having pointers to empty ones of the one or more memory buffers.

24. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 18, wherein the command is a read command.

25. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 18, wherein the network further comprises a single host, which is the first host.

26. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 18, wherein the network further comprises a plurality of routers including the first router.

27. **(Original)** The method of Claim 26, wherein at least one streaming target device is communicatively connected to each of the plurality of routers.

28. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 18, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol.

29. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 18, wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

30. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 18, wherein said first router is a Fibre Channel-to-SCSI router, said network is a Fibre Channel network, said host is a Fibre Channel host and said SATD is a SCSI device.

31. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size, streaming the data to the RATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the RATD;

wherein streaming the data to the RATD begins before all of the data is received by the first router.

32. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size, streaming the data to the RATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the RATD;

wherein streaming the data to the RATD comprises:

(a) determining if a preset size memory block is free;

(b) if the preset size memory block is free, requesting a data block from the first host, otherwise holding-off the first host;

(c) receiving the data block, setting the transfer length and starting address, and storing the data block in a FIFO queue;

(d) repeating (a)-(c) until an initial number of data blocks are received and stored in the FIFO queue;

- (e) forwarding to the RATD a first data block in the FIFO queue and a new command for a data transfer equal to the transfer length;
- (f) receiving a command complete message from the RATD;
- (g) forwarding to the RATD a next data block in the FIFO queue and a next new command for a data transfer equal to the transfer length;
- (h) repeating (f)-(g) until a trigger number of data blocks remain in the FIFO queue;
- (i) requesting an additional data block from the first host;
- (j) receiving the additional data block, setting the transfer length and starting address, and storing the data block in the FIFO queue;
- (k) forwarding to the RATD the next data block in the FIFO queue and a new command for a data transfer equal to the transfer length;
- (l) receiving a command complete message from the RATD; and
- (m) repeating (i)-(l) until all the data has been transferred.

33. **(Original)** The method of Claim 32, wherein holding-off the first host comprises:  
placing the command in a command queue; and  
reissuing the command internally in the first router and responding to the command once the preset size memory block is free.

34. **(Original)** The method of Claim 32, wherein the one or more memory buffers are 4 kilobyte buffers, the threshold size is 192 kilobytes, the preset size memory block is 64 kilobytes, the initial number of data blocks stored in the FIFO queue is one, the trigger number of data blocks is zero, and the transfer length is equal to the data block size.

35. **(Original)** The method of Claim 32, wherein the data block size is equal to the preset size memory block.

36. **(Original)** The method of Claim 32, further comprising initializing one or more memory modules as the one or more memory buffers and wherein the preset size memory block comprises at least one of the one or more memory buffers.

37. **(Original)** The method of Claim 36, further comprising creating a buffer queue having pointers to empty ones of the one or more memory buffers.

38. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 32, wherein the command is a write command.

39. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 32, wherein the network further comprises a single host, which is the first host.

40. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 32, wherein the network further comprises a plurality of routers, including the first router.

41. **(Original)** The method of Claim 40, wherein at least one random access target device is communicatively connected to each of the plurality of routers.

42. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 32, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol.

43. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 32, wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

44. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 32, wherein said first router is a Fibre Channel-to-SCSI router, said network is a Fibre Channel network, said host is a Fibre Channel host and said RATD is a SCSI device.

45. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size, streaming the data from the RATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host;

wherein streaming of data from the RATD begins before all the data is received by the first router from the RATD.

46. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size, streaming the data from the RATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host;

wherein streaming the data comprises:

(a) determining if a threshold number of memory blocks are free;

(b) if the threshold number of memory blocks are free, placing the threshold number of memory blocks in a buffer FIFO queue, otherwise holding-off the first host;

(c) setting the data transfer length and starting address, and forwarding to the RATD a first memory block in the buffer FIFO queue and a new command for a data transfer equal to the data transfer length;

- (d) receiving a data block and a command complete message from the RATD, and placing the data block in a data FIFO queue;
- (e) repeating (c)-(d) until a trigger number of memory blocks remain in the buffer FIFO queue;
- (f) forwarding a first data block in the data FIFO queue to the first host;
- (g) placing an additional memory block in the buffer FIFO queue, setting the data transfer length and starting address, and forwarding to the RATD the next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue and a next new command for a data transfer equal to the data transfer length;
- (h) receiving a data block and command complete message from the RATD and placing the data block in the data FIFO queue; and
- (i) repeating (f)-(h) until all the data has been transferred;

47. **(Original)** The method of Claim 46, wherein holding-off the first host: placing the command in a command queue; and reissuing the command internally in the first router and responding to the command once the threshold number of memory blocks are free.

48. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein the one or more memory buffers are 4 kilobyte buffers, the threshold number of memory blocks is three, each memory block is a 64 kilobyte memory block, and the trigger number of memory blocks is one.

49. **(Original)** The method of Claim 46, wherein the data block size is equal to the memory block size, and the transfer length is equal to the data block size.

50. **(Original)** The method of Claim 46, further comprising initializing one or more memory modules as one or more memory buffers and wherein each memory block comprises at least one of the one or more memory buffers.

51. **(Original)** The method of Claim 50, further comprising creating a buffer queue having pointers to empty ones of the one or more memory buffers.

52. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein the command is a read command.

53. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein the network further comprises a single host, which is the first host.

54. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein the network further comprises a plurality of routers, including the first router.

55. **(Original)** The method of Claim 54, wherein at least one RATD is communicatively connected to each of the plurality of routers.

56. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol.

57. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

58. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 46, wherein said first router is a Fibre Channel-to-SCSI router, said network is a Fibre Channel network, said host is a Fibre Channel host and said RATD is a SCSI device.

59. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device ("SATD") through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving the command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size:

receiving an initial set of data from the first host and storing the initial set of data in a queue;

communicating data from the initial set of data to the SATD until a trigger amount of data remains in the queue;

receiving the additional data from the first host and storing it in queue;

forwarding data from the queue to the SATD; and

continuing to request additional data from the first host, store it in the queue and forward data from the queue to the SATD until all of the data has been transferred; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the SATD.

**60. (Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 59, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

**61. (Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving the command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size:

receiving an initial set of data from the first host and storing the initial set of data in a queue;

communicating data from the initial set of data to the RATD until a trigger amount of data remains in the queue;

receiving the additional data from the first host and storing it in queue;

forwarding data from the queue to the RATD; and

continuing to receive additional data from the first host, store it in the queue and forward data from the queue to the RATD until all of the data has been transferred; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the RATD.

62. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 61, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

63. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size:

- (a) forwarding the command and a first memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (b) receiving a data block and a request for more free memory blocks from the SATD;
- (c) placing the data block in a data FIFO queue;
- (d) forwarding a next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (e) repeating (a)-(d) until a trigger number of memory blocks remain in the buffer FIFO queue;
- (f) forwarding a first data block in the data FIFO queue to the first host;
- (g) placing an additional memory block in the buffer FIFO queue and forwarding the next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the SATD;
- (h) receiving a data block and a request for more free memory blocks from the SATD; and
- (i) repeating (f)-(h) until all the data has been transferred; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host.

64. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 63, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

65. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size:

- (a) forwarding the command and a first memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the RATD;
- (b) receiving a data block and a request for more free memory blocks from the RATD;
- (c) placing the data block in a data FIFO queue;
- (d) forwarding a next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the RATD;
- (e) repeating (a)-(d) until a trigger number of memory blocks remain in the buffer FIFO queue;
- (f) forwarding a first data block in the data FIFO queue to the first host;
- (g) placing an additional memory block in the buffer FIFO queue and forwarding the next memory block in the buffer FIFO queue to the RATD;
- (h) receiving a data block and a request for more free memory blocks from the RATD; and
- (i) repeating (f)-(h) until all the data has been transferred; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host.

66. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 65, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

67. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving the command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size, streaming the data to the SATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the SATD,

wherein streaming the data further comprises:

determining if a preset size memory block is free; and

if the preset size memory block is free, requesting a data block from the first host, otherwise holding-off the first host.

68. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 67, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

69. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host, capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving the command from the first host;

if the command requires a transfer of data larger than a threshold size, streaming the data to the RATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the RATD,

wherein streaming the data further comprises:

determining if a preset size memory block is free; and

if the preset size memory block is free, requesting a data block from the first host, otherwise holding-off the first host.

70. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 69, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

71. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a sequential access target device (“SATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size, streaming the data from the SATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host,

wherein streaming the data from the SATD further comprises:

determining if a threshold number of memory blocks are free; and

if the threshold number of memory blocks are free, placing the threshold number of memory blocks in a buffer FIFO queue, otherwise holding-off the first host.

72. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 71, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.

73. **(Previously Presented)** A method for processing a command to a random access target device (“RATD”) through a first router, capable of communicating using a first protocol, in a network having a first host capable of communicating using a second protocol different from the first protocol, the method comprising, in the first router:

receiving a command from the first host;

if the command requires a data transfer larger than a threshold size, streaming the data from the RATD; and

if the command requires a data transfer smaller than the threshold size, storing the data in one or more memory buffers as they become available and forwarding the data to the first host,

wherein streaming the data from the RATD further comprises:

determining if a threshold number of memory blocks are free; and

if the threshold number of memory blocks are free, placing the threshold number of memory blocks in a buffer FIFO queue, otherwise holding-off the first host.

74. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 73, wherein said first protocol is a SCSI protocol and wherein said second protocol is a Fibre Channel protocol.